

The State Chronicle

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - Editor.

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HAL. W. AYER - - Asso. Editor.

Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Re-
ligious or Political.—Thos. Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:
HON. A. S. MERRIMON.For Asso. Jus. of the Supreme Court:
HON. WALTER CLARK.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

1st District—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beau-
fort.
2nd District—HENRY R. BRYAN, of Craven.
3rd District—SPIRER WHITAKER, of Wake.
4th District—R. W. Winston, of Granville.
5th District—E. T. BOYKIN, of Sampson.
6th District—JAMES D. McIVER, of Moore.
7th District—R. F. ARMFIELD, of Iredell.
8th District—JNO. GRAY BYNUM, of Burke.
9th District—W. A. HOKE, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

1st District—J. H. BLOUNT, of Perquimans.
2nd District—J. M. GRIZZARD, of Halifax.
3rd District—JNO. E. WOODARD, of Wilson.
4th District—E. W. POT, Jr., of Johnston.
5th District—S. S. PARKER, of Alamance.
6th District—O. H. ALLEN, of Lenoir.
7th District—FRANK McNEILL, of Rich-
mond.
8th District—B. F. LONG, of Iredell.
9th District—W. F. BARBER, of Wilkes.
10th District—W. C. NEWLAND, of Caldwell.
11th District—F. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklen-
burg.
12th District—Geo. A. JONES, of Macon.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—W. A. B. BRANCH, of Beaufort.
2nd District—W. J. ROGERS, of Northamp-
ton.
3rd District—B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.
4th District—B. H. BURN, of Nash.
5th District—A. H. A. WILLIAMS, of Gran-
ville.
6th District—S. B. ALEXANDER, of Meck-
lenburg.
7th District—J. S. HENDERSON, of Rowan.
8th District—W. H. H. COWLES, of Wilkes.
9th District—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Hay-
wood.

WAKE COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk—JOHN W. THOMPSON.
For Sheriff—M. W. PAGE.
For Register of Deeds—S. M. DUNN.
For Treasurer—L. O. LOUGHEE.
For Coroner—DR. A. J. BUFFALOER.
For Surveyor—H. A. CHAPPELL.

WAKE CO. LEGISLATIVE TICKET

For Senator—A. C. GREEN.
For House of Representatives—W. B.
UPCHURCH, GEO. W. DAVIS, A. M. SOR-
RELL, and A. D. JONES.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

(Senator Vance.)

The great bulk of the Alliance men
are Democrats and they should not be
wounded by any hard words.THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND
NATIONAL BANKS.The Democratic party is the natural
and life-long enemy of the National
Bank. JACKSON led the fight against
them more than half a century ago.
There has never been a time in the his-
tory of the party when it favored them.
The student of history will search in
vain for any endorsement of National
Banks in the Democratic plat-
forms. They were established against
the votes and remonstrances of the
Democratic party. One of the demands
of the Democratic national platform,
adopted in the year 1852, was expressed
in the following prophetic words:"That Congress, has no right to estab-
lish a national bank; that we believe
such an institution to be one of deadly
hostility to the best interests of the
country, dangerous to our republican
institutions and the liberties of the peo-
ple, and calculated to place the business
of the country within the control of a
concentrated money power, and above
the laws and will of the people."Commenting upon the operations of
the National Banks, Hon. JOHN S. HEN-
DERSON writes to Mr. JOHN B. HOLMAN
in a recent letter:This system (the National Banking sys-
tem) was devised during the war to build
up the credit of the government, but it
is no longer needed and ought to be abo-
lished. The retirement of the national
bank currency which is constantly going
on is productive of great injury to the
people. The contraction of this currency,
regulated by no law but the will of the
bankers, works great hardship to the
people. This is all wrong. For every
dollar of such currency heretofore or
hereafter redeemed or destroyed a new
legal tender Treasury note should be is-
sued by the government in its place.
The Comptroller of the Currency,
in his report to the Fifty-first
Congress, dated December 2d, 1889, says
that "Notwithstanding the recession of
new banks to the system and the conse-
quent deposit of bonds and issue of
notes the outstanding circulation steadily
decreases from year to year, the chief
cause being the surrender of circulation
by banks desiring to reduce and regain
possession of their bonds." No won-
der the people complain of a scarcity
of money when \$185,812,988 of na-
tional bank notes were retired during
the six years ending October 31, 1889,
the annual average rate of decrease in
the circulation being \$30,968,831.The national bank currency in actual
circulation October 31, 1883, was \$316,-
020,326, while the amount had decreased
to \$130,208,828, on October 31, 1889.
For the year ending October 31, 1885,the actual decrease was \$56,593,553, and
for the succeeding year the decrease
was \$50,495,589. A banking system so
unjust to the people should be abolished
and a better system established in its
place.For twenty-five years every effort that
the Democratic party could exert has
been required to secure and then to main-
tain local self-government by the white
people. So great has been the strain to
secure and maintain this control, which
is essential to honest government, that
until within the past few years there has
been no opportunity for a discussion of
great economic questions. Men cannot
stop to discuss theories of building
houses when their house is on fire.
Southern Democrats could not stop to
discuss financial questions when Home
Rule was at stake. And so it has hap-
pened that, until the past two or three
years, no general discussion of our na-
tional system of finances has been gen-
eral with us. Now, having secured Home
Rule and witnessed the beginning of
peace and quiet in the South, our people
have wisely turned their attention to a
discussion of the ways and means of
government—how the revenue comes
and how it goes—what is the best bank-
ing system—and what the best currency.These are the most abstruse of all
questions and most difficult of thorough
understanding. Men who have devoted
a life-time to the study of Finance and
who understand all the theories of the
learned and who have large practical
experience, differ upon them. Those
who approach the question of banking
ought to be slow to reach conclusions,
and ought not to expect to effect all
needed reforms in a day or in a year,
nor ought there to be any radical change
such as would bring loss or
injury or great inconvenience. Nor
ought there to be any spirit of im-
pugning the motives of those who hon-
estly hold different opinions. Most of
all, there ought to be no prejudice
against the excellent gentlemen, who as
a rule, control the national banks in
North Carolina. In the present
state of our financial policy, they
are necessary to transact public
business, and most of the men who man-
age them are as good citizens as we have.
They are compelled to accommodate
themselves to the system, and it is to its
repeal that the Democracy must address
itself, free from prejudice. In many in-
stances, if not in most, the national
bankers in North Carolina are forced to
pay tribute to the money centres, and are
as completely at their mercy as are the
people. It is not the management of the
banks with us that is complained of—it
is the system and the power it gives to
contract the currency which the people
are determined to alter.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

GOVERNOR FOWLE left Monday for
Atlanta to be present at a meeting of
the Governors of the Cotton States to
formulate a plan by which we can effect
direct trade with Liverpool. In addition
to the subject of "direct trade" there
are questions relating to weights, insur-
ance, freights and handling cotton,
which are of momentous interest to the
cotton producer, to be considered.The Governors meet in response to a
call issued by Gov. GORDON at the re-
quest of the Farmers' Alliance. We believe
the proposed plan of having a direct line
of steamships to Europe would be suc-
cessful and would be of advantage
to the farmers of the South. The com-
pact organization now existing among
the farmers makes it possible, through
their Business Agents in every Southern
State, to ascertain the number of bales
of the crop before it is put on the mar-
ket, and to dispose of the crop in such
quantities as would keep the price up to
the highest notch. With such statistics,
and with a direct line of steamers, they
could practically control the sale of their
cotton and not rush it all on the market
in a few months and thus push the price
down. If such statistics could be had
and widely disseminated there would
be no danger of the price going
down through misapprehension as to
the amount of the crop. It was
expected that the price of cotton would
rise, but the wide-spread report that the
yield of cotton this year would be nearly
400,000 bales in excess of last year's
crop, and the fact that the crop of Cen-
tral Asia is increased, have affected the
price of cotton.We hope that the meeting in Atlanta
will be fruitful of the best results, and
that a feasible plan of a direct line of
steamships to Europe formulated.THERE is a concerted movement for
the establishment by the State of a train-
ing school for women. Two years ago
the movement began. It has not lost
strength, but on the contrary has gained
it. The King's Daughters, who though
only in the "columns of tens" number a
great many hundreds and are earnest
workers all, are pressing the movement
this time and will memorialize the legis-
lature for the establishment of an indus-
trial school for women on a fitting scale
and broad plan.THE CATHOLICS of St. Joseph's church,
New York, made arrangements for a
grand picnic, but Bishop WIGGENT sent a
letter forbidding the picnic because
dancing would be indulged in and liquor
would be sold. Dancing is really going
out of fashion in many places, and it
seems that all the church utterances are
against it. The action of the Catholic
Bishop is significant of the attitude of
that church which has not, in practice at
least, forbidden dancing.THE VALUE OF ENCOURAGE-
MENT.The increase in the Democratic vote in
the recent election in Vermont is doubt-
less due to the encouragement recently
given to the handful of Democrats in
that State by ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND
and the late HENRY W. GRADY. Mr.
CLEVELAND appointed a learned Demo-
crat of Vermont as Minister to England,
and it was the first ray of recognition or
helpfulness that ever shone across the
pathway of the Vermont Democrat. Fol-
lowing that recognition came the elo-
quent tribute of HENRY GRADY in the
speech at the annual banquet of the
Boston Merchants' Association last De-
cember. Let us recall the words of Mr.
GRADY who said:Let me confess, Mr. President—before
the praise of New England has died on
my lips—that I believe the best product
of her present life is the procession of
17,000 Vermont Democrats that for 22
years, undiminished by death, unrecruited
by birth or conversion, have marched
over their rugged hills, cast their Demo-
cratic ballots, and gone back home to
pray for their unregenerate neighbors,
and awake to read the record of 26,-
000 Republican majority. May the God
of the helpless and the heroic help them
—and may their sturdy tribe increase.Though dead Georgia's eloquent son
yet speaketh. His prayer has been an-
swered, and at the election last week the
Republican majority was only 16,000,
and the Democrats gained forty mem-
bers of the Legislature. That is pretty
big for the little State, but it is a de-
crease, and shows what encouragement
will do.

THE MEANEST MAN.

(Asheville Citizen.)

Everyone recoils at Mark Twain's
"Incorporated Company of Mean Men."
They cut a miner's wages for time lost
while he was absent from work twelve
seconds, a charge of powder having ex-
ploded prematurely and blown him up
into the air, drill in hand.But this was generous beside the ac-
tion of LORD SACKVILLE. He has made
a claim upon the Stratford-on-Avon
town council for rent for the ground oc-
cupied by the American fountain and
clock tower presented to the town by
Mr. GEO. W. CHILDS, of Phil-
adelphia, three years ago, in mem-
ory of Shakespeare and to com-
memorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria.
The structure stands in Rother Market,
a spot which has been used as a public
market for over six hundred years. His
lordship has probably heard of Mr.
CHILDS' liberality and is now engaged in
holding him up much as the Western
train robber does his victims.But we venture to say that English-
men generally will denounce Lord Sac-
kville's game of grab. It is a good deal
as though we should charge the French
people rent for the ground occupied by
their statue of liberty on Bedloe Island,
New York harbor.The Statesville Landmark is enlarged
and appears in a new dress of type.
Except that the enlargement gives it a
train to its previous handsome dress and
thus makes it a leader of fashion; and
that its face shines like a school-boy's
after a Saturday night's scrubbing,
there is no change in the paper. Reason:
It is so good a newspaper that it cannot
be improved.No MAN who reads the Congressional
Record every day and notes the effective
blows that SENATOR VANCE is making
for the farmers and all other consumers
in the tariff discussion could be per-
suaded to vote against him."TO YOUR tents, O, Israel." Let every
Democrat heed the cry, and begin the
fight upon Radicalism which through the
Revenue Ring is seeking to regain pow-
er.REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE
SOUTH.

[Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.]

You have lately given figures to show
the remarkable growth of the South, and
it may be of interest to look at the same
question from another standpoint. I
herewith state some information got from
the Insurance Record, published in
Louisville, Ky.Let it be understood that the Eastern
States mentioned, comprise the following:
Connecticut, Delaware, District of Colum-
bia, Maine, Massachusetts, New
Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pen-
sylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.The Southern States embracing, Ala-
bama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Loui-
siana, Maryland, Mississippi, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee,
Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.Now inasmuch as the Southern States
are pretty well worked for insurance and
have been for the past ten years, it will
be readily understood that the remark-
able increase of premium receipts of the
South over the Eastern field, means pro-
gress and development, push and enter-
prise, and the investment of capital in
this section.Here is the extract which speaks for
itself.It is worth while to compare the East
and South in 1889 with the showing of
1870. The reports of the latter year we
take from the tenth census, collected by
Mr. Charles A. Jenney, of the Weekly
Underwriter. The total risks in the
South in 1870 were \$469,398,000; in
1889, \$1,547,000,000, an increase of 230
per cent. The risks in the East in 1870
were \$5,075,000,000, against \$5,553,000,-
000 in 1889, an increase in the latter year
about ten per cent.

For Tobacco Curers.

The melancholy days have come
Of which the poet spoke.
When the negro goes to sleep at the barn,
And the barn goes up in smoke.HOW SENATOR VANCE'S PLAN
WOULD WORK.We published yesterday an extract
from SENATOR VANCE's speech in advoc-
acy of his bill to give a rebate of Tariff
duties to all farmers who exchanged
their products for any goods, wares and
merchandise imported into this country.
In that speech he showed that such ri-
bates and advantages were given to all
other interests besides agriculture, and
argued that every claim of justice de-
manded that the same favor be shown
to the farmers. From the same speech
we make the following extracts, which
show exactly how the farmers could
take advantage of the proposed meas-
ure, and wherein it would bring direct
relief. He says:This amendment is intended and will
operate directly in the way of redressing
to a very great extent the grievances
under which the agricultural classes
have suffered. It is the simplest, speedi-
est and most effective remedy I can de-
vise, short of a repeal of the tariff in-
quities, of which there seems to be no
present hope. In the first place, it
would equalize the wages which the far-
mer has to pay for labor with the wages
which his rivals all over the world pay
for labor.There has been no pretense of doing
this heretofore. The great argument in
support of protection has been the dif-
ference in wages between this country
and the old countries. We have been
told that it is absolutely necessary in
order to maintain the high wages of this
country that we should keep this tariff
up and make it higher and higher. But
nobody has ever made any reference
whatsoever, that I can remember, to the
difference between the wages which the
farmer in this country has to pay and the
wages which are paid all over the world
in the production of his rival prod-
ucts. I venture to say that the wages
which the farmers of America pay their
hands is as much greater than the wages
which are paid for the production of
cotton and wheat and meat in other
portions of the world as the wages which
the American manufacturer pays are
greater than the wages which the Euro-
pean manufacturer pays.Therefore, I say that this amendment
would tend to equalize the wages which
the American farmer pays with the wages
which are paid to those who produce rival
products. It would increase largely
the export of his products and the de-
mand for them. It would reduce the
cost of his necessary supplies to the ex-
tent of the rebate of the import duties
which are herein proposed. It would re-
duce the taxation of the people and it
would increase revenue. It would in-
crease the value of all farming lands in
the United States and would give an im-
petus to all agricultural interests what-
soever. Groups of small farmers could
combine to ship their cotton, wheat, or
whatever product they had, abroad, and
on the bill of lading they could realize a
premium instead of borrowing at 80
per cent. of its face value, as is pro-
posed in a bill which was introduced for
their benefit here some time ago. That
bill of lading would be worth more than
gold by the difference in the duty on a
cargo purchased by it and a cargo pur-
chased with gold. There is no question
of its constitutionality, no question of
its practicability, there can be no ques-
tion of its justice.Out of \$345,293,828 worth of exports
which went abroad from our country in
1890, \$629,785,917 worth were products
of agriculture alone, leaving for mining,
forest, manufactures, fisheries, and all
the other industries only \$215,507,000.
Now as agriculture pays 52 per cent.
duty on \$488,644,000 of dutiable mer-
chandise, and as it pays its full share
and more of the enhanced protected
prices on at least five times that amount
of the domestic articles, all for the bene-
fit of manufacturers, why not allow these
farmers this advantage from the sale of
their own products? I challenge the
production of a single principle of jus-
tice that forbids it. I challenge the
production of a single suggestion of bad
policy that would prevent it.We give the manufacturers a market
of 64,000,000 people by high protective
duties, and we have aided them in every
conceivable and possible way to conquer
the foreign market. Now, why not per-
mit the farmer with his own products to
win all of the foreign markets that he
can by his own unaided competition,
simply by withholding a part only of the
bounty which is extended to manufac-
turers? This provision for his benefit re-
quires nothing to be taken from the
Treasury. On the contrary, it will put
more money in the Treasury than the
present tariff bill. It only requires that
you should withhold that much for him.It is useless to deceive him or try to
deceive him any longer with protective
duties on eggs and spit beans and cabbage
heads and dried apples. It is useless to
bait him any longer with free fiddle
strings, skeletons, acorns, salted guts,
nutmegs and Zante currants. Tentsing
as this bait is, the farmer prefers to
have cheap ties for his cotton and twine
for the sheaves of plenty which he reaps
from the earth, cheap trace chains to
pull his plow and fence wire to inclose
his fields, cheap blankets, cheap bagging
for his cotton, cheap tinware for house-
hold and cheap window-glass for his
house.Look over that free list, Mr. Presi-
dent, and no impartial mind can see a
single solitary article which is largely
imported of any particular benefit to
the farmer in his business. He will see
every one of them either for the benefit
of the rich or for the benefit of the man-
ufacturer. That is not right, sir; it is
not just, sir; it is almost, I was going to
say, impious itself to thus oppress men
who, as the instruments of the Almighty,
answer for us the prayer He taught us
to utter: "Give us this day our daily
bread."

HOME-SPUN YARNS.

(Marion Free Lance.)

There was a Jew in the town of Wil-
son who once wanted to be nominated
—and the nomination was equivalent to
an election—on the Democratic ticket as
alderman of the 5th ward. He thought
he should be nominated because he was
for street improvements and the advance-
ment of the town in general. He was
telling what he could do when elected.
He said: "Py Tams, we will pave the
town, issue bonds to be paid in 20 years
and derive all the benefits from the im-
provements, and MAKE OUR CHILDREN
PAY FOR IT."A cream of tartar baking powder. High-
est of all in leavening strength.—U. S.
Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

This week finds us
abundantly prepared to
meet the wants of those
who desire to purchase
Dress Goods early.Our unprecedented show-
ing for this early in Sep-
tember is the result of the
most careful preparation.
Upon our counters may
now be seen some of the
loveliest productions of the
foreign makers.Our Dress stuffs have been
selected with the greatest
care, and with the combin-
ed advantages of experi-
ence and large purchases,
our stock offers unsurpass-
ed inducements. Rough
materials will predominate
among nearly every class of
dress fabrics for this Fall.We now invite our pat-
rons to an early inspection
of this magnificent display, feeling certain
that they will appreciate our efforts at show-
ing such an assortment of every class of de-
sirable Dress Goods, and at such reasonable
prices.W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A. E. JORDAN,

—AGENT FOR—

KING'S ROYAL GERMETEUR.

This remedy has been thoroughly tried by
suffering people, and forRHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH,
NERVOUS TROUBLES,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

—AND—

ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

No other remedy has given the satisfaction
that Germeteur has given. We are daily hear-
ing words of commendation and praise from
persons using

K. R. G.

Orders from different parts of this State for
Germeteur are daily coming in.
Germeteur builds up from the first, and has
cured when all else had failed. Don't de-
spair of being cured until you have given Ger-
meteur a fair trial. Call on or send to me for
pamphlets giving full information.A. E. JORDAN,
Next to Citizens' Nat. Bank.I am daily receiving consignments of coun-
try produce, apples, potatoes, chickens, eggs,
etc., always on hand. Call to see me when
needing anything in the produce line.A. E. JORDAN,
Next to Citizens' Nat. Bank,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PEACE

INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

The 15th year of this old school,
its 54th year at Raleigh, begins
September 3d, 1890. PROFESSOR A.
BAUMANN, who needs no com-
mendation anywhere in the South, will
continue as Director of Music, 175,
and Miss E. G. BUCK, whose rep-
utation is unsurpassed, will continue
to preside over the ART DE-
PARTMENT. Every Teacher in
the Faculty is a specialist in
her department. Address:

JAMES DINWIDDIE, M.A.

(University of Virginia) PRINCIPAL,
d-w-4f Raleigh, N. C.

Auction Sales of Valuable

Farming Lands.

By virtue of power conferred on me by three
several mortgage deeds, executed by Hackney
S. Liles and Lucy Liles, which are duly re-
corded in Registry of Wills of Wake county, in Book
No. 60, at page 335; Book No. 73, at page 175,
and Book No. 110, at page 647, respectively,
I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for
cash, at the court house door at the city of
Raleigh, N. C., on

Monday, Oct. 6, 1890, at 12 O'clock M.,

Two tracts of land, lying in St. Mary's town-
ship, Wake county, N. C., at the confluence of
Nouse river and Poplar creek, one tract being
the residence tract of the late H. S. Liles, con-
taining One Hundred and Eleven Acres,
more or less; the other being known as the
San Lile place, and containing Seventy-two
and One-half Acres, more or less.B. F. MONTAGUE,
Mortgagee.
(sepi5-tds)

RALEIGH, Sept. 3, 1890.

NATT. ATKINSON & SON,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

Asheville, N. C.

Send for price-list of Properties offered by
us, embracing all kinds of

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AND

MINERAL LANDS

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We refer to all the Banks of Asheville.

July 19-2m

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WAGONS.The Equal of Any Make in
the United States!

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North Carolina Wagon Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

W. G. UPCHURCH, - - - President

W. H. DODD, - - - Sec'y and Treas.

The North Carolina Wagon Company is
the second year of its organization. The
tory has been fitted up with the latest and
best machinery with a capacity of

Ten Wagons Per Day.

The aim has been to furnish a wagon
home the equal of any in this country, and
low in price. This has been secured, and
use only the best native woods, and ex-
tremest care is given to all the material used.
We confidently and hopefully solicit the
patronage of all in need of farm wagons,
suited to our people.

Send for circular and price list.

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aug15-1m Raleigh, N. C.

A Drive in Cigars.

Five thousand R. C. Brown (Strain
and Storm) all Havana Cigars. Boxes
of fifty—one dollar and seventy cen-
ts per box. An elegant smoke, and
much below the value of the goods.

EBERHARDT & FISCHER

Stock's Queen.

Having secured the control of this fine
brand of Michigan Flour, we will receive
the first lot in a few days. To those
who have used it, it needs no recom-
mendation.

EBERHARDT & FISCHER

The "Boss."

C. D. Boss & Son's Lunch Milk Bo-
cuit, the best of all plain crackers. Re-
tail fifteen cents. Close figures to the
trade.

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